

AT THE CAPITOL

THE TARIFF DEBATE IS BECOMING INTERESTING.

THE FREE LIST TAKEN UP TO-DAY.

Unfair Discrimination of Republicans Against Southern Interests.

THE CLAYTON-BRECKINRIDGE CONTEST

The Arkansas Member Speaks in His Own Behalf, and Defends His State from Foul Aspersions.

The Senate this morning resumed consideration of the Tariff bill. Mr. Plumb's motion of yesterday to amend the paragraph relating to gloves by striking out the additional rate of a dollar a dozen in men's gloves was defeated; yeas 22, nays 30.

Mr. Plumb was the only Republican who voted aye.

The free list was then taken up. Mr. Vance moved to strike out the provision relating to animals imported specially for breeding purposes. Rejected, yeas, 20; nays, 34.

Mr. Quay moved to insert in the free list wild animals intended for zoological collections and not for sale. Agreed to.

Mr. Vance moved to strike out of the free list certain dates.

Mr. Aldrich opposed the motion, and said that it showed how Senators on the other side were making a new departure.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Davis moved to insert binding twine in the free list; and Mr. Vance moved to amend the amendment by adding cotton bagging.

Mr. Vance's motion was defeated; yeas 19, nays 36. Mr. Paddock being the only Republican who voted aye.

The question recurring on Mr. Davis' amendment, Mr. Berry said he would vote for it, notwithstanding the hostile vote just cast by Republican Senators. No argument could be made in favor of free-binding twine that did not apply as strongly to freedom of trade.

It was established that Republican Senators who favored the one should vote against the other. He regarded that vote as an unfair discrimination against the Southern States.

Mr. Vance said that he had waited for a reply from some Republican Senator to Mr. Berry's remarks, but he had waited in vain. If he were in their position he, also, would say nothing.

Mr. Davis' proposition in order to show the other side the difference between a Democrat who pursued principle and a Republican who went for all that was in sight. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carlisle pointed out the inconsistency of Senators voting for free binding twine and against free cotton bagging.

The two articles were made of the same materials, and those materials were on the free list.

Mr. Washburn argued that there was no parallel between the two, which binding twine was made exclusively of steel gages and manila (on which there was no duty), while cotton bagging was made largely of jute, on which there was a high duty.

Mr. Turpie could see no possible defense for imposing a duty either on binding twine or on cotton bagging, unless it were the necessity of preserving the symmetry of the bill—a symmetry of rapine and pillage.

Mr. Sherman argued against Mr. Davis' amendment on the ground that if binding twine as cotton bagging were left to American competition, the result would be to establish lower prices. As to combinations, he said that whenever it was shown to the satisfaction of a competent jury that there was "trust" in any article to put up prices, he would be in favor of putting that article on the free list, but he did not want an assumed trust to be used to force raw material within the meaning of the mischief of a trust.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas replied, and said that while Mr. Sherman always professed his desire to support free trade, he never voted in support of his profession.

Mr. Jones offered an amendment to Mr. Davis' amendment, adding the words, "Burlap and bags for grain made of burials."

The amendment was debated and rejected by a vote of 26 yeas, 28 nays.

Mr. Davis' amendment was then agreed to by yeas, 38; nays, 13.

In the House

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House to-day, the Clayton-Breckinridge case was taken up, and Mr. Breckinridge proceeded to argue in his own behalf.

He charged the chairman of the Committee on Elections (Howell) with conspiracy in rejecting that gentleman in discussing another election case, had referred to the case from the Second Arkansas district, and had declared that in that district five political murders had occurred, and called upon the gentleman to name the murdered men.

Mr. Howell said they were Benjamin, Smith, Bentley and Clayton, while an attempt had been made to assassinate Wahl.

Mr. Breckinridge denied the correctness of this statement and called attention to the fact that the gentleman himself concurred in a report which said that there was a suspicion only of these things being true. He denied that these murders were political murders. He distinguished and lauded opponent of free trade and of free trade.

But no one had produced any evidence that it was in any sense the result of public animosity or had come from collective or organized efforts.

The State of Arkansas had done ten times in money and in effort than had ever done before to detect and punish the guilty. The crime was a state crime, and it was an injury to the State, and as long as it was left in oblivion, it was susceptible of being used by unscrupulous men for political purposes. But when they charged either on the floor or in the press that the people of Arkansas had ever shown sympathy with that infamous crime, or that he (Breckinridge) had any knowledge of it in that remote degree, uttered that which was cowardly and mean and which they knew to be false, [Democratic applause.]

He then turned his attention to Judge McClure, and stated that he had been informed that on the return of the subcommittee the Republican members had informed Mr. McClure for an appointment to a high judicial position in Arkansas. He called upon any member of the subcommittee to deny the same.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa (the chairman of

the subcommittee) said that he had recommended Judge McClure in strong terms, believing him to be one of the best and most competent men in Arkansas.

Witness to the Under Ground.

Mr. Quay to-day introduced in the Senate a bill requiring the electric wires connecting the Government Departments to be put under ground. The bill carries an appropriation of \$75,000. A similar bill is pending in the House.

Special Examiner of Drugs.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a bill requiring the special examiner of drugs, medicine and chemicals in the district of Philadelphia.

THE KNIGHTS AND THE RAILROAD.

The Arbitration Committee Trying to Make Peace.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The State Board of Arbitration met this morning. Division Superintendent Biell of Albany was the first witness, and said that no one had been discharged for being a Knight of Labor. Two discharged employees, Lefevre and Staley, who had been connected with the railroad, had been discharged. Several other discharged employees testified in the same strain. Mr. Packard, superintendent of the West Albany shops, said the men were discharged for being on strike.

A. J. Ross, freight transfer agent, testified that the men were discharged for incompetency. This closed the investigation, and the board will report to the Legislature in January, as both parties did not consent to arbitrate.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Mr. Parker Arrested and Held for the Grand Jury.

A magistrate's warrant was yesterday issued for George T. Parker, charging him with assault with intent to kill. He was arrested about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and taken to the Police Court, Judge Bond presiding.

Mr. Parker was produced forthwith in court. Fields and Bell the attorneys for Mr. Parker, appeared in court this afternoon and stated that they were unable to produce their client, and asked for a continuance of the return on the habeas corpus until next Monday. They stated that the child was in the possession of Mrs. Shed, a sister of Mr. Parker, and would be produced on Monday. It is not certain whether the testimony upon their return on Monday will be made orally or by affidavit.

CONSIDERING GUY'S CASE.

No Conclusion Will be reached for a Few Days.

In reference to the decision of the Commissioners in the case of Lieutenant Guy, no conclusion has been reached, and the decision will not be given out to-day. It is likely, however, that a conclusion will be arrived at by to-morrow or Monday.

Commissioner Hine said: "After a review of the testimony it would not do for either of the Commissioners to say: 'On the whole, I find Lieutenant Guy guilty or not guilty.' If Lieutenant Guy is found guilty, then each Commissioner must state specifically in writing upon which of the charges he found him guilty, and why he found him guilty, and why he is not guilty upon each and such a charge."

Colonel Robert was late in reaching the building to-day, and Mr. Hine left for New York upon the 9:15 o'clock train.

DANGERS OF THE MINE.

Eight Men Killed by a Cave-In, at Lake Agassiz.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Sept. 5.—The Journal's late special says eight miners were buried in the Lake Agassiz mine by a cave-in on the sixth level this morning.

Every effort is being made to rescue them. The men are alive, and are communicated with by means of a pipe used to convey compressed air for power drills.

Bills Approved by the President.

The President has approved the act in regard to collisions at sea, constituting the act, a port of entry in the customs collection of New Orleans; to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Wm. H. Fenton, granting relief of Samuel D. Harper, for the relief of the legal representative of Robert J. Baugous, deceased, extending the criminal jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts to the Great Lakes and connecting waters; for the relief of the Norfolk County Ferry Committee, for the relief of Isabella Hance, for the construction of two bridges across Bozart River, La., and to provide an American register for the steamer Halls.

Thinks He is a King.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Frederick Nicholas Smith, a negro, claiming to have come to England from Africa, by way of London, America, has been arrested on a charge of writing letters to the Queen of England. He claims to be the rightful king of Yorba, in Africa, and has been deprived of his kingdom by the British. The authorities are not satisfied as to whether his statements are true or whether he is a lunatic.

Bankers at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The National Bank Association met at 11 a. m. for the last session of their meeting. The session was devoted to the discussion of the proceedings of the last year, and the association was adjourned.

Festivities at Saratoga.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The meeting of the National Bank Association, which was adjourned, was followed by a great deal of good success. The article appeared in the other conservative journals for their nervous business over the congress.

Special train of car will leave Saratoga and Saratoga station, this morning, for New York. Tickets good for ten days. Apply early for parlor car seats.

Humor in Graveyards

CURIOUS EPIGRAMS ON TOMBS IN THE TYROL.

The Records Not Always Compendious, but Honest—And Funny and Ingenious—Descriptions of the Mountaineers.

From the London Evening Standard.

In a miniature volume of epigrams and inscriptions recently published in Leipzig may be found some curious and amusing epigrams, the result of Ludwig von Hofmann's gleanings among the Tyrolean Alps' burial grounds. Here it was the custom formerly, we are told, to inscribe the age and initial letters of the deceased on one of the planks of which the bier was constructed; after the funeral this was placed upright, or sometimes laid down, in any frequented road, generally, however, one leading to the churchyard. Now, the grave-digger is specially constructed by the carpenter, it is usually

on which the inscription, the cross and different illustrations are roughly painted. The same may be seen in Upper Bavaria, in the Western Alps, and notably in Salzburg.

The following epigram is from the first named locality, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The three we next select are less poetically conceived, although the humor is not less obvious. The first is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The second is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The third is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

HUMOR IN GRAVEYARDS

CURIOUS EPIGRAMS ON TOMBS IN THE TYROL.

The Records Not Always Compendious, but Honest—And Funny and Ingenious—Descriptions of the Mountaineers.

From the London Evening Standard.

In a miniature volume of epigrams and inscriptions recently published in Leipzig may be found some curious and amusing epigrams, the result of Ludwig von Hofmann's gleanings among the Tyrolean Alps' burial grounds. Here it was the custom formerly, we are told, to inscribe the age and initial letters of the deceased on one of the planks of which the bier was constructed; after the funeral this was placed upright, or sometimes laid down, in any frequented road, generally, however, one leading to the churchyard. Now, the grave-digger is specially constructed by the carpenter, it is usually

on which the inscription, the cross and different illustrations are roughly painted. The same may be seen in Upper Bavaria, in the Western Alps, and notably in Salzburg.

The following epigram is from the first named locality, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The three we next select are less poetically conceived, although the humor is not less obvious. The first is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The second is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The third is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The fourth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The fifth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The sixth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The seventh is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The eighth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The ninth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The tenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The eleventh is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The twelfth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The thirteenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The fourteenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The fifteenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The sixteenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The seventeenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The eighteenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The nineteenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The twentieth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The twenty-first is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

HUMOR IN GRAVEYARDS

CURIOUS EPIGRAMS ON TOMBS IN THE TYROL.

The Records Not Always Compendious, but Honest—And Funny and Ingenious—Descriptions of the Mountaineers.

From the London Evening Standard.

In a miniature volume of epigrams and inscriptions recently published in Leipzig may be found some curious and amusing epigrams, the result of Ludwig von Hofmann's gleanings among the Tyrolean Alps' burial grounds. Here it was the custom formerly, we are told, to inscribe the age and initial letters of the deceased on one of the planks of which the bier was constructed; after the funeral this was placed upright, or sometimes laid down, in any frequented road, generally, however, one leading to the churchyard. Now, the grave-digger is specially constructed by the carpenter, it is usually

on which the inscription, the cross and different illustrations are roughly painted. The same may be seen in Upper Bavaria, in the Western Alps, and notably in Salzburg.

The following epigram is from the first named locality, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The three we next select are less poetically conceived, although the humor is not less obvious. The first is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The second is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The third is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The fourth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The fifth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The sixth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The seventh is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The eighth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The ninth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The tenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The eleventh is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The twelfth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The thirteenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The fourteenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The fifteenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The sixteenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The seventeenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The eighteenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The nineteenth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The twentieth is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

The twenty-first is from the Tyrolean Alps, and is written in verse in the original: "My child was a reprobate, and would have become a rose, but then it came to smell the perfume, and then it shone no more on earth."

WANTED TO GET RICH QUICKLY.

A Man Arrested for Trying to Buy Counterfeit Money.

Postoffice Inspectors Jacob and Stenhouse arrested yesterday, at Mathewstown, Md., J. J. S. Nicholson, who is charged with selling the mails for illegal purposes. Nicholson received a printed circular from a "green goods" man named Adams, offering other goods known as Ed. J. J. Nicholson, who is located at Hoboken, N. J.

The letter was similar to those that have been sent over the country for years, offering to sell \$1,000 of counterfeit money for \$400, and \$10,000 worth for \$250. In response to the letter from the "green goods" man, Nicholson addressed a communication to Adams, offering to sell \$100,000 worth of counterfeit money for \$25,000. He stated that after he received them and they appeared to be all that was claimed he would send for more.

John D. King, postoffice inspector, detected Mr. Jacob to look the matter up, and he arrested Nicholson and took him before United States Commissioner Rogers at Baltimore, where he was released to go to jail in the sum of \$1,500. Nicholson readily believed that he was going to get the money, and did not see to realize that they were playing a game on him. This is the first time since the "dupes" of a "green goods" man has been arrested for using the mails.

BAPTIZING WHOLESALERS.

The Curious Scene Witnessed on a Cuban Plantation.

We were seated on the veranda of the residence smoking when there arrived a Catholic priest and an assistant, who, dressed in the incense, shortly after the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of incense, and the priest, who was dressed in the incense, and being curious to witness anything else connected with the negroes, I followed. Inside the incense, the priest was drawn up in his robes. Their hands were examined, and they were separated into lots representing each mark. The priest, assisted by his young man, passed the lot of inc